

The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, December 4. 1731.

NUMB. 649.

Some Thoughts on the Liberty of the Press, and Libels; occasioned by the Craftsman's late Papers.



WHILE Mr. D'Ancers hath indulged himself in the utmost Licence of abusing his Adversaries, by charging them with Endeavours to write down the Liberty of the Press, and to revive Arbitrary Power, we have kept profound Silence; because we would not prejudice or aggravate the Guilt of a certain Person now under Prosecution: But that Affair, according to the Craftsman, being to end this Week, we may fairly speak; and seeing he has talked about the Liberty of the Press, as tho' there were Designs laid to take it away; and about Libels, as tho' the Government was as arbitrary now, as in the Reigns of Charles and James the Second; and did as ill Things by Form of Law in the Court of King's-Bench, as were done heretofore in the Star-Chamber; we will bestow a few Thoughts on these Subjects, and clearly manifest to the People the Injustice of these Charges upon the Government, and upon the Writers for the Administration.

The Liberty of the Press ought ever to be held sacred, as fundamental to all our other Liberties; and by the Liberty of the Press, I mean a Liberty of publishing all our own Opinions relating to Religion and Government, and of examining the Opinions of all other Men. All Opinions in Religion, which are speculative, and don't relate to Action or Practice, (as the Opinions of some Enthusiasts have done, which have put them upon robbing Men of their Property, and depriving them of their Lives,) ought to be published with absolute Impunity, because no Man, nor any Government are concerned in them: And had all Opinions which are merely religious been thus left free, and no Power or Authority interposed about them, we should long ere this have seen true Religion spring up and spread itself all over the World. But tho' all Opinions merely religious should be thus left absolutely free, and subject to no Power upon Earth; yet the Case is not the same in Matters of Government: for Government can be supported only by Laws or Power; whereas true Religion is destroy'd by Power: Power, which is the Life of Government, is the Death of Religion. Tho' all Opinions, therefore, relating to Government should be suffered to be published, (because that can't be hinder'd without lessening our Liberty in other Cases,) yet there are some political Opinions which, if a Man publishes, he must do it at his Peril, and ought to be punished for, because the Safety and Preservation of the Government, (upon which our own Safety and Preservation depend,) absolutely require it; the Truth of which we will immediately shew.

Mr. D'Ancers has indeed, in two or three late Papers, pretended to reason about the Liberty of the Press, and Libels; and, in order to it, gravely laid down two Propositions, in which he tells us, he designed to examine Whether the common Methods of Proceeding against Libellers is agreeable to Law? And if 'tis, Whether we can be properly said to enjoy any Share of Liberty? But as soon as he laid down these Propositions, he took his leave of them; and, instead of Reasoning on these Subjects, fill'd up his Papers with Acts of Parliament, and Reasons why the Commons in King William's Time would come into the Licensing Act. Never was such an open Defiance of common Sense, nor such a Profanation of the Alphabet as in these Papers on Liberty; (unless in a late Sermon on Liberty, preach'd by one Mudge, at Exeter;) and yet Mr. D'Ancers tells his Readers, Thus have I confuted all my Adversaries have said; when, in truth, he had said nothing against his Adversaries, nor offered one Argument to prove any Proposition. He has not reason'd at all about Libels; we will therefore do it for him.

[Prior Two-Pence.]

We will inquire, What a Libel is? We will shew, that Governments have a Right, from the Reason of Things, to punish for Libels; and that the present Method of Proceeding against Libellers is just and equitable.

A Libel is any thing published which is false, or which can't be proved true, tending to the Disadvantage or Disreputation of another. If a private Subject is thus attacked in his Interest or Reputation, he has his Remedies at Law, and very justly too; and shall a Government which is erected on purpose to secure our Persons and Properties, and without which there could be no Safety in the World, be without its Remedy? When either the Right to the Government is denied, or the Government itself abused and defamed by wrong Representations, and false Assertions? There are political Opinions, which if published, are treasonable by Law, and, at the same time, treasonable in Reason too; as to deny the King's Right to the Crown, &c. And if any Person publishes, that the Government of England is tyrannical; that the King's Ministers design to introduce Arbitrary Power, and destroy the Constitution; or that the two Houses of Parliament are so corrupted that they will subvert the Laws, and overturn our Liberties; surely there ought to be a Power somewhere to call these Publishers to an Account, and put them on the Proof of what they have asserted, and punish them if they are not able to prove it. No Government can subsist without this. If the King has a Right to the Government, (which no Man, in his Sense, doubts) then he has a Right to defend the Government against all the World, and maintain the Dignity of it against all his Enemies at Home and Abroad. So that if his Government, or Administration be defamed, and such Things said of it as tends to render it odious at Home and contemptible Abroad; (as for Instance, that he has made a Treaty which is an Infraction of all other Treaties, and a manifest Violation of Faith,) 'tis highly reasonable, that there should be a Power lodged some where to call the Publishers to an Account, and put them upon their Trial. This is perfectly agreeable to the Law of Nature, which always allows Defense when Offences are given. And the present Method of doing this, by Information in the Court of King's-Bench, is the most reasonable that can be imagined. If a private Person is libell'd, he must indict; that is, inform against the Libeller; it can't be expected, that another should be so unsparingly Good as to do it for him; and if the Government or Administration is libell'd, the Government must inform, which has certainly as much Right to take Care of itself, as any Subject of the Government. It can't be expected that private Persons, who feel no immediate Interest in it, should present or indict for Libels against a Government or a Ministry: No; the Government or Administration must take care of itself, and bring Informations against their Accusers, and put them upon their Trial.

But this way of Information in the Court of King's Bench is so far from being the same, or the like Method of Prosecution with the Star-Chamber, (as the Craftsman has falsely and maliciously insinuated) that it bears no Resemblance at all to it; for, in the Star Chamber Men were try'd for Crimes against the Government, by the Government itself: The same Persons who made Information against the Accused, try'd the Accused: The Calumniators of the Ministry were try'd before the Ministry, and by the Ministry. Not so in the Court of King's-Bench, where the Persons accused of Crimes against the Government are try'd before Judges, who are independent of the Ministry; and by Juries of their Peers or Equals, who can have no Interest to find them Guilty, and who are also generally disposed in Favour of those who are tried for Crimes against an Administration. This therefore is the fairest Method of Prosecution, for Offences against the Government, that can be imagined: And if Juries were permitted in all Cases, (as, I think, they ought) to be Judges of the Crime alledged

in the Information, as well as the publishing the Pamphlet or Papers which is said to contain the Crime, then this way of Proceeding against State Criminals, would be perfect and complete; and the Subject would have as much Liberty as is consistent with the very Being of Government.

It seems highly reasonable, that Juries should be Judges, whether what is published, be a Libel or not; and not merely whether the Accused published what is said to be a Libel; for that is being Judges of Nothing, because mere publishing is no more a Crime than Running or Walking, Eating or Drinking; but the Nature of the Thing published makes the Crime, of which the Juries are to judge; for if they are not Judges of the Nature of the Thing published, and whether it be a Libel or not, the Accused is nor, properly speaking, try'd by them at all; nor do Juries, in such a Case, signify any thing: And 'tis the Juries Fault, if ever they give up this Right; for they should bring in no Man guilty, till they perceive him guilty; and if they will but assert this Right, 'tis impossible the Subject should ever be hurt by the present Method of Proceeding against State Criminals in the Court of King's-Bench.

Thus have we shewn, in a short and clear Manner, our Sentiments of the Liberty of the Press, and the Doctrine of Libels. We have shewn, what a Libel is; that all Governments have a Right to punish for Libels; and that the present Method of Proceeding against Libellers, is just and equitable; and stands chargeable with none of those Evils caus'd by the Star Chamber.

Nor is there the least Parallel between the Proceedings on Matters of a publick Nature, in the Reigns of Charles and James the Second, and the Proceedings in this Reign: For we have no arbitrary nor illegal Practices, under the Form of Law: No Grand Juries discharged for doing their Duty: No Imposition of grievous and partial Fines upon Offenders against the State: No cruel and unjust Prosecutions in Criminal Matters: No outrageous Damages, excessive Bail, seizing of Charters, nor dispensing with penal Laws; nor any of those dreadful Evils which the Craftsman hath lately laid before the People as "Parallels;" but with what Conscience or Honour, we leave to the cool Determination of his own Judgment.

F. OSBORNE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Coire, Nov. 24.
PART of the Imperial Troops are marching thro' this Country (of the Grisons) on their way from Italy to Germany; but their Officers keep them to so strict a Discipline, that there is no room to complain.

Berlin, Nov. 26. On Monday Night there was a magnificent Feast again, in the White Hall, followed by a Ball. On Wednesday Count Sekendorff entertained the Prince Royal, the Margraves of Anspach and Bareith, the two Dukes of Bevern, the Prince of Anhalt Dessau and his Son, the Princes of Holstein and Hohenzollern, &c. with a sumptuous Dinner. The King has given the Prince Royal the Regiment vacant by the Death of Major-General Goltzen, and declared him a Major General.

Hague, Dec. 9. The King of Prussia has notified the Marriage of the Prince's Royal, and this State has resolved to congratulate him upon it.

Berlin, Dec. 1. On the 28th of November, all the Generals and Colonels of the Army, that are here, went with the Prince of Anhalt at their Head, to the King's Apartment, and humbly besought his Majesty to permit the Prince Royal to resume his Military Employments, in Consideration that his Royal Highness had evidently manifested his Grief for having displeased his Majesty: Whereupon the King made a very moving Speech, and sending for the Prince Royal to come to him, his Majesty forgave him all that was past, and returned him his Sword and Belt, and embraced him with a great deal of Tenderness. The Prince embracing the King

1. **Is Father's Knee**, assured him of his profound Submission and Obedience. All that were present, were prodigiously affected with this Passage. 'Tis believed his Royal Highness will soon have a Regiment.

Hague, December 4.

Extract of a Private Letter from Dresden.

The Marquis Francis Joseph Wicardel de Fleury and Bendorff, Prime Minister of State since the Disgrace of the Count de Hoym, has had a Proof, in his Turn, of the Uncertainty with which Favour is constantly attended; his Excellency having received a Letter from the King, to let him know, that his Majesty having taken into Consideration his great Age and Infirmities, has been graciously pleased to dispense with all future Services, and to give him an Opportunity to spend the Remainder of his Life in Ease and Security. What his Majesty's Motives may be for bringing about this sudden and unexpected Disgrace, we are entirely ignorant; but be they what they will, this is the Third Minister that has been disgraced since the Count de Fleming. Three Prisoners of State are brought in hither from the Empire, and sent to Sonnenstein; but we cannot learn who they are, or the Nature of the Crimes they are charged with.

Hague, Dec 7. This Day the States of the Province of Holland re-assembled here. It has been settled, that Commodore Schryver will return home; and that the three Ships which are usually fitted out at Amsterdam in the Beginning of the Year, to serve for Convoys to the Merchant Ships bound for the Courts of Spain and Portugal, shall be order'd to cruise till such of those Merchant Ships, as pass up the Streights, return off Saltee; by which Time two Frigates that are fitting out will arrive there, to take the same Station, and relieve them. These Precautions are used, because the King of Morocco refuses to ratify the Treaty concluded by Admiral Perz. The Prince of Orange designs to set out for Groningen about the Middle of this Month.

Rome, Nov 17. Last Saturday Morning, most of the Cardinals and the principal Court Prelates received by the Post from Genoa, a printed Treatise, entitled, *A Letter to a Friend*; wherein some things reported of Cardinal Cibo, are refuted as false and scandalous. According to our Advices from Piedmont, the Old King of Sardinia is still in Custody at Rivoli.

Genoa, Nov 17. The latter End of last Week arrived here the Duke of Kingston, with a numerous Retinue, from England. About the same time, the Saxon Colonel Lowenthal, who went as a Volunteer to Corsica, and soon came back again, set out on his Return to Dresden. At the same time also, arrived one of the three Barques, which carried the 200 Horses for the Hussars of Ajaccio, with Advice, that Col. Vela had gain'd some Advantages over the Rebels on that Side.

Paris, Dec 5. On the 21st ult. the Picture representing the first Promotion of Knights of the Order of the Holy Ghost, made by King Lewis XIII. which is just finished, was put up in the Choir of the Church of the Great Augustins in this City, by those of Lewis XIV. and Lewis XV. which were placed there some time since.

The Cabinet of Monsieur de la Faye, late Secretary to the King's Cabinet, will be exposed to Sale the Beginning of next Week. It consists of above 200 Paintings by the best Masters, 70 Stones curiously engraved, and several other Rarities.

The Duke of Orleans has given the Government of Honfleur, Port L'Evreque, and Pais d'Auge, vacant by the Death of the Marquis de Matharel, to the Chevalier de Matharel, his younger Brother.

On the 29th ult. the Parliament went to Marli, but had not an Audience of the King.

Paris, Dec 8. The Duke de St. Aignan is still at Marseilles, nor will he depart from thence till the Arrival of Don Carlos, when the French and Spanish Gallies will go together.

The banished Advocates are recalled, and have obtained an *Arret* in their Favour.

The Dutchess of Bourbon has the Small Pox.

The Duke de Rochecouart died of that Disorder the 4th, in the 21st Year of his Age.

Mad. d'Assigny, Daughter to the President of that Name, is likewise dead of the Small Pox.

Shrewsbury, Nov. 25. We have an extraordinary Case in this Parish of a Dropsical Woman,

who has been tapp'd in the Belly nineteen Times in as many Months, and had took from her in the Whole about 135 Gallons of Water, Winchester Measure: The last Time the Operation was perform'd, there was taken from her 32 Quarts of the same Measure; and thus she is tapp'd constantly every Month, and by what can be perceiv'd, she is likely to live a long Time in this Condition; for within two Days after the Operation she goes about her daily Business as usual, till within three or four Days of the Time again, when her Belly grows so vastly large, she is not able to stoop: She eats her Victuals very well, and looks very hearty and fresh.

Newcastle upon Tyne, Nov. 26. This Town has collected for the poor Sufferers by Fire, at Blandford, Tiverton, and Ramsey, 158 l. 7 s. 6 d and the Corporation gave out of their Revenues, 100 l. which is divided thus, to Blandford 155 l. 6 d. Tiverton 77 l. 10 s. 3 d. Ramsey 25 l. 16 s. 9 d.

L O N D O N.

Seals, Causes, Exceptions and Demurrers after Michaelmas Term.

Monday, Dec. 6.	First General Seal.
Tuesday 7.	Causes.
Wednesday 8.	Causes.
Thursday 9.	Second General Seal.
Friday 10.	Causes.
Saturday 11.	Rehearings and Appeals.
Monday 12.	Pleas and Demurrers.
Tuesday 13.	Third General Seal.
Wednesday 14.	Exceptions.
Thursday 15.	Fourth General Seal.
Friday 16.	Petitions.
Saturday 17.	
Sunday 18.	
Monday 19.	

The Right Honourable the Lord's Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury were pleased, on Thursday, to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Managers for taking in the Tickets of the late Lottery, and delivering out Certificates in lieu thereof, viz

Mark Frecker, Esq;	Tho. Baynton, Esq;
Christ. Rhodes, Esq;	Matth. Kenrick, Esq;
Rob. Manning, Esq;	Mallory Pearson, Esq;
Edw. S. Hill, Esq;	Rich. Hammond, Esq;

The same Day his Serene Highness the Duke of Lorraine was entertained at Dinner by the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough, Master of the Horse to his Majesty, at his House in Gerrard Street, Soho; at which were present several Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction.

The Fleet under the Command of the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Wager being hourly expected from the Streights, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered ten Sail of them to be paid off immediately at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerness, in order to their being laid up.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Nov. 24.

On the 13th in the Evening, the Spanish Squadron, under the Marquis Masi, sailed from hence homeward, with the Wind at E. N. E. but the next Day it came to S. S. W. and continu'd so till the 17th in the Morning, when the greatest Part of them put back, but anchor'd in foul Ground; on the 18th (Sunday) at Noon, a Gun was fired from the Admiral's Ship, as a Signal of Distress; the Wind blew fresh, and she drove till 21 o'Clock, when by the Marquis's Order, all her Masts were cut away, after which she brought up; most of his other Ships drove, and were in great Distress, but in the Evening the Gale abated: Several of their Sailors were drowned, and their Ships have suffer'd much Damage. The Admiral wants about 20,000 Dollars, but no one is forward to lend it. The British Squadron has been met to the Westward of Port Mahone; they did not put in there, but what they wanted was sent them off.

Extract of a Letter from Barcelona, Nov 25. N. S.

On the 21st Instant Don Carlos arrived here from Seville, and on the 23d he set out for Italy, where he purposes to get as soon as possible. A Barkque arrived here last Week, which saw the British Squadron off Port Mahone.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant at Hull to his Friend in London, dated November 17.

The Treatment a Petition to the Common Council of your City for Leave to erect an Equestrian Statue of King William III. on a Piece of Waste Ground in Cheapside, lately met with, has been Matter of great Surprise to all in these

Parts, particularly to the Inhabitants of this Town, who are so far from thinking a Statue of that Great and Glorious Man can be a Nuisance to any real Protestants, who now happily enjoy the many Blessings he procured for us, when we were on the Brink of Ruin, that they are determin'd to shew their Gratitude by erecting a Statue to preserve the Memory upon our Market Hill, at our own Expence; and to that End the Right Worshipful Samuel Watfon, Esq; our Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, and the principal Inhabitants, have begun a Subscription, which in two Days Time amounts to 500 l.

On Thursday his most Serene Highness the Duke of Lorraine took Leave of their Majesties and the Royal Family.

The same Day a Man was to hop a hundred Yards at fifty Hops, in the Mall in St. James's Park, for a great Sum of Money, which he perform'd in forty six.

It is written from Blandford, that Sunday was Se'ennight was opened there a new Tabernacle, for performing Divine Service; for the Use of the Inhabitants of their late flourishing Town.

Four Youths, Apprentices to 'Poulterers in St. James's Market, having disturb'd Dr. Anderson in his Meeting House in Swallow-street, St. James's, during the Time of Divine Service, they were all taken up by a Warrant from Mils Harper Esq; one of whom, for want of Sureties, was committed to New Prison, and the other 3 bound over to the Sessions; but having submitted and acknowledged their Offence, a few Days since they all came into the said Meeting House, and in a full Congregation beg'd Pardon of Dr. Anderson and his People; whereupon the Prosecution intended against them was dismissed.

On Sunday the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle took the Sacrament at the Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, to qualify himself for the Post of Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, lately under the Command of Col. Disney, deceased.

As did at the same Time Henry de Grainger, Esq; to qualify himself to be Lieutenant Colonel of Col. Nevill's Dragoons in Ireland.

On Tuesday Morning, at Ely-House Chappel John Cullum, Esq; only Son of Sir Jasper Cullum, Bart. in the County of Suffolk, was married to Mrs. Susan Gery, second Daughter to the late Sir Thomas Gery, one of the Masters in Chancery, a young Lady of fine Accomplishments, and very ample Fortune.

On Tuesday being St. Andrew's Day, the titular Saint of Scotland, the Knights of the Garter, Thistle and Bath, appeared at St. James's in the Collars of their respective Orders; and there was a very numerous Court on that Occasion.

On Wednesday the Proprietors of St. John's Chappel, near Bedford Row, met in order to nominate three Persons for his Grace the Duke of Montague to chuse one of them for Morning Preache of the said Chappel. The three nominated were the Rev. Dr. Middleton, Lecturer of St. Brides, the Rev. Mr. Coppin, and the Rev. Mr. Smith. We hear that it will be determined in Favour of the Rev. Mr. Coppin.

On Tuesday last being St. Andrew's Day, came on the annual Election of the Officers for the Royal Society, at their House in Crane Court in Fleetstreet, when Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. was re-elected President; Roger Gale, Esq; Treasurer, Mr. John Machin, Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, and Dr. Cromwell Mortimer were re-elected Secretaries. The rest of the Council: Martin Folkes, Esq; John Hadley, Esq; Dr. Edmund Halley, Charles Duke of Richmond, Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, Dr. Mead, and James West, Esq;

Members new elected into the Council. Charles Lord Cadogan, James Campbell, M.D. Mr. Peter Collison, Charles Dubois, Esq; Sir John Fortescue Aland, Knt. Sir Richard Manningham, Knt. James Lord Paisley, Robert Paul, Esq; William Sloane, Esq; G. Lewis Telford, M. D. Med. Reg. ad Fam.

The following Gentlemen were left out, James Bradley, M. A. Professor of Astr. at Oxford, Joseph Andrews, Esq; the Hon. George Carpenter, Esq; Mr. John Eames, Sir John Evelyn, Bart. William Jones, Esq; Mr. Isaac Rom Alexander Stuart, M. D. James Theobald, Esq; and Mr. George Graham. After the Election was over, the Gentlemen had a very elegant Dinner at Pontack's.

Timothy Hutchinson, Esq; is chosen Principal of Furnival's Inn; and on Wednesday he gave a very fine Entertainment to the Society of the said Inn; and at Night there was a Ball for the Ladies.

On Monday Night last an extraordinary Wage was laid at the Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell, between one Richard Lever and Mr. Marshall, Neighbours of the said Parish, whereby the former engaged to go on Foot from St. John's-street Pound to St. Alban's, in the Space of four Hours, bare-footed, for thirty Guineas: Several other considerable Wagers were laid on the Occasion; and on Wednesday the said Richard Lever set out at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, and perform'd the Wage eleven Minutes within the Time prefix'd.

The Town of Hull having raised 111 l. 3 s. 8 d. for the Relief of the poor Sufferers by the late Fires at Blandford, Tiverton, and Ramfey have remitted the same to a Gentleman in this City, to distribute in the Manner following:

	l.	s.	d.
To Blandford	71	05	08
To Tiverton	28	00	00
To Ramfey	11	18	00
	111	03	08

Thomas Stephens, Esq; is made one of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

On Wednesday the 24th of last Month, sailed from Plymouth, Capt. Duncombe Drake, in his Majesty's Ship the Gosport for Jamaica, he being sent Express to Admiral Stewart there.

On Thursday came on at the Court of King's Bench at Westminster Hall, before the Lord Raymond, the Cause depending in that Court between Mr. Lilly a Painter, Plaintiff, and Capt. Holland, Defendant, upon an Action laid for 1500 l. Damage, sustained by the Defendant's having had criminal Conversation with the Plaintiff's Wife; and the Fact being proved, the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and allow'd him 100 l. Damages.

The noted Charles Millum of Hyde Park Corner, who was last Hillary Term found Guilty at the Court of King's Bench at Westminster Hall, of making and uttering great Quantities of counterfeit Halfpence made of base Metal, was, on Monday last, brought to the said Court, and received the following Sentence for the same, viz. To stand once in the Pillory at Charing Cross, two Year's Imprisonment, fined 40 s. and to lie in Goal till the same be paid, and to find Security for his good Behaviour for three Years for the first Offence; and for uttering the same (which was a separate Indictment) he was fined one Mark.

Wednesday the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle had his Commission delivered to him, appointing his Lordship Colonel of the Regiment late Colonel Disney's.

Last Tuesday Morning early, a Cart belonging to the Widow Best was flopt by two Footpads, between Knightsbridge and Chelsea, as they were coming to Covent Garden Market, who sisted Mrs. Best of about 6 s. and afterwards beat her very unmercifully.

On Monday last the Right Hon. John Earl of Leicester, was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly: And his Lordship at the same Time took the Oaths as Constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

On Tuesday was held a General Court of the Charitable Corporation, at their House in Spring Gardens, when a Letter from Mr. George Robinson, dated at Paris, was read, in which he proposed to appear before the Committee, in case the Statute awarded against him was superseded as was his Attorney's Note of Hand, promising to enter into a Security of 10,000 l. for his Appearance, in case of the Court's complying as desired. Mr. Waller spoke in Behalf of it, but was answered by Mr. Clarke, that it was the Sense of the preceding Court, that it should not be superseded: Mr. Milner gave it as his Opinion, That as several private Persons had proved their Debts, it could not be done; and the Court concurring, the Matter was dropped. Mr. Robinson appeared before the Court in Person, and declared that he would discharge whatever he was indebted to the Company, but hoped they would take their own Notes and Bonds; on which a Com-

mittee was appointed to state his Accounts with the Corporation, and were to meet him Yesterday at their House on Lawrence Poutney's Hill, and to report their Proceedings to the next General Court.

We hear that the Lord Glenorchy will be sent Envoy Extraordinary to the Empress of Russia.

On Wednesday last Week the Suit that has been depending upwards of two Years between Thomas Mow, of White Hart Court in Gracechurch-street, Silver-smith, and Dr. Benjamin Godfrey, of Bishopsgate-street, London, was (on a Writ of Error in the Exchequer Chamber) determined in Favour of the said Doctor.

Last Week the Salamander Cruiser brought into Shields a French Smugler, which she took on the Coast, having on board 130 Half Anchors of Brandy.

Friday last Week Col. Delaune's Lady was buried in a very handsome Manner at Sittingbourne in Kent.

Two Charity Sermons will be preached to-morrow at St. George's Bloomsbury, for the Benefit of the Charity Schools; that in the Morning by the Reverend Mr. Paine, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; that in the Afternoon by the Reverend Mr. Coppin, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

BANKRUPT since my last.

John Rasfield, late of Willyard, Goodman's Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant.

Deaths. Saturday died, much lamented by all that knew him, James Hainscombe, of Pilton Grange, (near Hitchen) in the County of Hertford, Esq;—Monday died at Walton upon Thames, in the County of Surrey, James Burlace, Esq;—Tuesday dy'd Brook Taylor, L. L. D. and F. R. S. at his Lodgings in Somerset-House. — Thursday died at his House in Bull-and-Mouth-street near Aldersgate, Thomas Gouge, Esq; who was Justice of the Peace for St. Martin's le Grand, and one of the Governors of the Work House in Bishopsgate Street. — Last Week d. ed at his Seat at Ischly in Hampshire, after a short Illness, Jeremiah Gray, Esq; a Gentleman possessed of an Estate of upwards of 3000 l. a Year, and one of the Fellows of the Royal Society.

Christened Males 161. Females 151. In all 312.
Buried Males 194. Females 218. In all 412.
Decreased in the Burials this Week 63.

Prices of Goods at Bear Key.

per Quarter.	per Quarter.
Wheat — 18 to 24	Hop Pease 18 to 22
Rye — 13 to 13 6	Pease — 26 to 28
Barley — 14 to 18	Pale Malt 18 to 25
Oats — 10 to 14 6	Brown Malt 18 to 20
Morse Beans 18 to 24	Tares — 18 to 25
Coals 24 s. to 25 s. 6 d. per Chaldron.	
Hops 1730 — 70 s. to 5 l. per Hundred.	
Hops 1731 — 5 l. to 7 l. 10 s. per Hundred.	
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. per Last.	

Thursday South Sea Stock was 103 1 half, South Sea Annuity 109 Bank 148. New Bank Circulation 5 l. Prem. India 179 1 qr. Three per Cent Annuity 96 1 q. Royal Exchange Assurance 99 1 qr. London Assurance 12 3 Schs. York Buildings 103 qrs. African 48. English Copper 2 l 12 s. Welch Copper 1 l 13 s. South Sea Bonds 6 l 8 s. Prem. India ditto 6 l 10 s. Blanks 7 l 2 s. 20 l. Prices 18 l 19 s.

Whereas Charles Jones, a noted Gambler and Stage-Player in Bath, did, on Sunday the last Day of October, about the Hour of Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, murder my Son Basil Arden Price, in Bath, and is thereupon fled from Justice: These are therefore to inform all Persons whatsoever who shall be aiding and assisting in the Discovery and Apprehending of the said Charles Jones, to as he may be committed to safe Custody, such Person or Persons shall receive from me at my House, or by my Order, at Wiltenton near Hereford, or from Mr. Thomas Hayton, in Leedstreet, near Red-Lyon-Square, London, the Sum of FIFTY POUNDS.

JOHN PRISE.

Dated this 8th of Nov. 1731.

N. B. There is very great Reason to believe that the afore-said Charles Jones was hired to destroy my Son, because, immediately after the Coroner's Inquest had brought in their Verdict, WILFUL MURDER, there was a Gathering to the Sum of about Twelve Guineas for him the said Charles Jones, the better to enable him to make his Escape, which, 'tis said, was done in a CLERGYMAN'S HABIT.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE;

of Affairs for improving Money Trade and Estates &c. MORTGAGES are wanted for several Sums of Money. And some different Sums are wanted on such Securities.

There are several Persons want to buy ANNUITIES, to be paid during the Life of the buyer, and some are wanted for the Life of the Seller, or to determine on the Death of the Buyer or of the Seller: several of which Annuities are large.

A Gentleman wants to buy or Hire A FARM of between 50 and 100 l. a Year, or the suburbs, which has a good Farm House well situated; within 12 of London.

A Person intends to lay out several Sums of Money in buying Estates DURING LIFE of the Sellers, or in REVERSION.

There are some saleable PLACES or OFFICES to be holden during Life, which are now to be sold.

ESTATES which some Persons want to BUY.

An Estate in Land from about 100 to 200 l. a Year, with a good Farm House, within 30 Miles of London. — Some Land near London of about 500 or 600 l. Value. — A small House in the Country fit for a Gentleman to dwell in, with some Land, between 10 or 20 Miles off London. — A House of two Rooms on a Floor not far from Chancery-Lane. — And several Persons want to Buy, and some to Hire other Estates.

ESTATES which some Persons want to SELL.

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THE Particulars will be given by Mr. Thomas Rogers, Agent for Persons who want any such Business, to be done. He answers Letters Post Paid, and Advertisers if desired, not otherwise; all at his own Charges if not Successfull.

He gives Attendance as undermention'd.

Daily (except Saturday) about One and Six o'Clock at the Rainbow Coffee House near the Gates of the Temple, at 12 o'Clock, from 10 o'Clock by the Exchange 10 o'Clock 5 Thursdays, with Coffeehouse near WHITEHALL.

And on sending for he will go to Persons near.

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This Day is publish'd, A DEFENCE of the LETTER to Dr. WATERLAND, against the false and frivolous Cavils of the Author of the REPLY. — Fragili querens illaeva Dentem Offendet Solis — COR.

Printed for J. Peele, at Locke's Head in Amen-Corner, Paternoster-Row. Price 1 s. 6 d.

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The LETTER to Dr. WATERLAND containing some Remarks on his Vindication of Scripture, in Answer to a Book intitled, Christianity as Old as the Creation, &c.

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Note. He has some pleasant Drops to take inwardly and a Plaster to lay to the Rupure under the Truss; which, as they together comfort and nourish the Bowels and parts, and strengthen them greatly, will do as much Service as it is possible for any inward and outward Medicines to do, and will exceedingly contribute to the Cure of Rupures, in all Ages and both Sexes, particularly in Children, if kept to as directed.

His Wife afflicts those of her own Sex, being very skilful in the Navel Rupure, and those other Weaknesses, and particularly in the Infirmary called the *Proleptus Dure*, or Falling or Bearing Down of the Womb, to incident to women, after hard Labour, Mearriages, and other Causes. Kind to the Poor.

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The Primary Use of this MEDICINE is to stop all Bleedings, and heal the Wound, which it certainly does, whether such Bleedings proceed from Cuts, Stabs, Gun-shot, or any other Wounds whatsoever; likewise bleeding at the Nose, bursting of Veins, Bloody Flux, or any other Bleedings whatsoever. It is most effectual and safe in all Feminine Cases; being a kindly Medicine, cordial, balsamick and healing. It is of great Use and Service in all Fluxes; it keeps its Virtue for many Years, and in all Climates. No Person that goes to Sea, or any Family, ought to be without it, being a ready Help at Hand, in the most dangerous Cases. Proper Directions for its Use are given with every Bottle. It is sold in sealed Bottles at 7s. 6d. 5s. 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. the largest containing a Pint; with proper Allowance to all Retailers, and to Surgeons, Apothecaries and Midwives that take large Quantities, and to such as lay out 10s. or more, a large Book writ by the Doctor on this Subject is given gratis.

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